

program, not SMCRA, is the law within the State. OSM recognizes that, under existing rules implementing SMCRA, States with approved regulatory programs have primary responsibility for implementing SMCRA, based on the approved program. However, in this rule, OSM has carved out a limited exception to the general proposition, to the extent necessary to give reasonable force and effect to section 720, while maintaining so far as possible State primacy procedures. OSM believes that the process adopted in this final rule is consistent with and authorized by Congress under the Energy Policy Act, and that case law interpreting other provisions of SMCRA is not necessarily dispositive.

Director's Decision. Based on the information provided by Alabama, discussions held with Alabama on May 2, 1995, and the comment discussed above, the Director has decided that enforcement of the underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements in Alabama will be accomplished through joint State and OSM enforcement. Alabama will enforce its provisions for the replacement of water supplies affected by underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992. OSM will enforce those provisions of 30 CFR 817.121(c)(2) pertaining to the repair of material damage resulting from subsidence that are not covered or are limited by the State provisions of underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992.

If circumstances within Alabama change significantly, the Director may reassess this decision. Formal reassessment of this decision would be addressed by **Federal Register** notice.

D. Enforcement in Mississippi

Mississippi program activity, requirements, and enforcement. By letter to Mississippi dated December 14, 1994, OSM requested information that would be useful in determining how to implement section 720(a) of SMCRA and the implementing Federal regulations in Mississippi (Administrative Record No. MS-328). Mississippi did not respond to this request in writing. On May 10, 1995, representatives from OSM's Birmingham Field Office and the State met to discuss how the provisions of the Energy Policy Act would be implemented. Mississippi has had no surface or underground coal mining operations for several decades. At present, Mississippi is in the process of completely revising its approved regulatory program. It was agreed that the program revision process addressed in the Federal regulations at 30 CFR Part 732 would be implemented.

Comments. On April 10, 1995, OSM published in the **Federal Register** (60

FR 18045) an opportunity for a public hearing and a request for public comment to assist OSM in making its decision on how the underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements should be implemented in Mississippi. The comment period closed on April 30, 1995. The comment period was subsequently extended to May 10, 1995 (60 FR 21093, April 25, 1995). Because OSM did not receive a request for one, OSM did not hold a public hearing. OSM received one comment in response to its notice. Following is OSM's response to it.

A mining association responded on May 12, 1995 (Administrative Record Number MS-331). The party stated that the enforcement alternatives incorporating total or partial direct interim Federal enforcement (items (3) and (4) in section I.B. above) have no statutory basis in SMCRA and are not consistent with Congress' intent in creating section 720 of SMCRA. The party also commented that the waiving of ten-day notice procedures under direct Federal enforcement is not consistent with Federal case law. OSM does not agree with the commenter's assertions, and it addressed similar comments in the March 31, 1995, **Federal Register** (60 FR 16722, 16742-16745). These concerns about direct Federal enforcement are moot issues in Mississippi because the Regional Director has decided, as set forth below, not to implement an enforcement alternative including direct Federal enforcement.

Director's Decision. Based on discussions held with the State on May 10, 1995, and the comment discussed above, the Director has decided that initial enforcement of the underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements in Mississippi is not reasonably likely to be required and that implementation will be accomplished through the State program amendment process. There have been no underground mines in Mississippi for decades. Mississippi is in the process of amending its entire regulatory program and would enforce its statutory and regulatory provisions when its program is determined to be in accordance with the revised SMCRA and consistent with the revised Federal regulations.

If circumstances within Mississippi change significantly, the Director may reassess this decision. Formal reassessment of this decision would be addressed by **Federal Register** notice.

Dated: July 24, 1995.

Charles E. Sandberg,

Acting Regional Director, Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center.

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30 CFR Part 913

Illinois Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of decision.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing its decision on initial enforcement of underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements in Illinois. Amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) and the implementing Federal regulations require that underground coal mining operations conducted after October 24, 1992: Promptly repair or compensate for subsidence-caused material damage to noncommercial buildings and to occupied dwellings and related structures and promptly replace drinking, domestic, and residential water supplies that have been adversely affected by underground coal mining. After consultation with Illinois, OSM has decided that initial enforcement in Illinois will be accomplished through the State program amendment process for the water replacement provisions and State enforcement for the repair or compensation of material damage provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 28, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith M. Shank, Acting Director, Springfield Field Office, OSM, 511 West Capitol, Suite 202, Springfield, Illinois 62704, Telephone: (217) 492-4495.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. The Energy Policy Act

Section 2504 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776 (1992) added new section 720 to SMCRA. Section 720(a)(1) requires that all underground coal mining operations promptly repair or compensate for subsidence-caused material damage to noncommercial buildings and to occupied residential dwellings and related structures. Repair of damage includes rehabilitation, restoration, or replacement of the structures identified in section 720(a)(1), and compensation must be provided to the owner in the full amount of the reduction in value of

the damaged structures as a result of subsidence. Section 720(a)(2) requires prompt replacement of certain identified water supplies if those supplies have been adversely affected by underground coal mining operations.

These provisions requiring prompt repair or compensation for damage to structures, and prompt replacement of water supplies, went into effect upon passage of the Energy Policy Act on October 24, 1992. As a result, underground coal mine permittees in States with OSM-approved regulatory programs are required to comply with these provisions for operations conducted after October 24, 1992.

B. The Federal Regulations Implementing the Energy Policy Act

On March 31, 1995, OSM promulgated regulations at 30 CFR part 817 to implement the performance standards of sections 720(a) (1) and (2) of SMCRA (60 FR 16722).

30 CFR 817.121(c)(2) requires in part that:

The permittee must promptly repair, or compensate the owner for, material damage resulting from subsidence caused to any non-commercial building or occupied residential dwelling or structure related thereto that existed at the time of mining. * * * The requirements of this paragraph apply only to subsidence-related damage caused by underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992.

30 CFR 817.41(j) requires in part that:

The permittee must promptly replace any drinking, domestic or residential water supply that is contaminated, diminished or interrupted by underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, if the affected well or spring was in existence before the date the regulatory authority received the permit application for the activities causing the loss, contamination or interruption.

Alternative OSM enforcement decisions. 30 CFR 843.25 provides that by July 31, 1995, OSM will decide, in consultation with each State regulatory authority with an approved program, how enforcement of the new requirements will be accomplished. As discussed in the April 7, 1995, **Federal Register** (60 FR 17734) and as reiterated below, enforcement could be accomplished by State, OSM, or joint State and OSM enforcement of the requirements, or by a State after it has amended its program.

(1) *State program amendment process.* If the State's promulgation of regulatory provisions that are counterpart to 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) is imminent, the number and extent of underground mines that have operated in the State since October

24, 1992, is low, the number of complaints in the State concerning section 720 of SMCRA is low, or the State's investigation of subsidence-related complaints has been thorough and complete so as to assure prompt remedial action, then OSM could decide not to directly enforce the Federal provisions in the States. In this situation, the State would enforce its State statutory and regulatory provisions once it has amended its program to be in accordance with the revised SMCRA and to be consistent with the revised Federal regulations. This program revision process, which is addressed in the Federal regulations at 30 CFR part 732, is commonly referred to as the State program amendment process.

(2) *State enforcement.* If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to all of the requirements of the above-described Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and the State has authority to implement its statutory and regulatory provisions for all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, then the State would enforce its provisions for these operations.

(3) *Interim direct OSM enforcement.* If the State does not have any statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2), then OSM would enforce in their entirety 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) for all underground mining activities conducted in the State after October 24, 1992.

(4) *State and OSM enforcement.* If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to some but not all of the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and the State has authority to implement its provisions for all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, then the State would enforce its provisions for these operations. OSM would then enforce those provisions of 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) that are not covered by the State provisions for these operations.

If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to some but not all of the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and if the State's authority to enforce its provisions applies to operations conducted on or after some date later than October 24, 1992, the State would enforce its provisions for these operations on and after the provisions' effective date. OSM would then enforce 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) to the extent the State statutory and regulatory provisions do not include corresponding provisions applicable to all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992; and OSM would enforce those provisions of 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) that are included in the State program but are not enforceable back to October 24, 1992, for the time period from October 24, 1992, until the effective date of the State's rules.

As described in items (3) and (4) above, OSM could directly enforce in total or in part the applicable Federal

regulatory provisions until the State adopts and OSM approves under 30 CFR part 732, the State's counterparts to the required provisions. However, as discussed in item (1) above, OSM could decide not to initiate direct Federal enforcement but rather to rely instead on the 30 CFR part 732 State program amendment process.

In those situations where OSM determined that direct Federal enforcement was necessary, the ten-day notice provisions of 30 CFR 843.12(a)(2) would not apply. That is, when on the basis of a Federal inspection OSM determined that a violation of 30 CFR 817.41(j) or 817.121(c)(2) existed, OSM would issue a notice of violation or cessation order without first sending a ten-day notice to the State.

Also under direct Federal enforcement, the provisions of 30 CFR 817.121(c)(4) would apply. This regulation states that if damage to any noncommercial building or occupied residential dwelling or structure related thereto occurs as a result of earth movement within an area determined by projecting a specified angle of draw from the outermost boundary of any underground mine workings to the surface of the land (normally a 30 degree angle of draw), a rebuttable presumption exists that the permittee caused the damage.

Lastly, under direct Federal enforcement, OSM would also implement the new definitions at 30 CFR 701.5 of "drinking, domestic or residential water supply," "material damage," "non-commercial building," "occupied dwelling and structures related thereto," and "replacement of water supply" that were adopted with the new underground mining performance standards.

OSM would enforce 30 CFR 817.41(j), 817.121(c) (2) and (4), and 30 CFR 701.5 for operations conducted after October 24, 1992.

C. Enforcement in Illinois

Illinois program activity, requirements, and enforcement. By letter to Illinois dated December 14, 1994, OSM requested information that would be useful in determining how to implement section 720(a) of SMCRA and the implementing Federal regulations in Illinois (Administration Record No. IL-1530). By letter dated February 7, 1995, Illinois responded to this request (Administrative Record No. IL-1531).

Illinois stated that 25 underground coal mines were active in Illinois after October 24, 1992. Illinois stated that the Illinois program does not fully authorize enforcement of the new water

replacement requirements of section 720(a) of SMCRA and the implementing Federal regulations. Specifically, Illinois indicated that the State program excludes water supplies, and Illinois believes no authority exists to retroactively apply a state regulation. Illinois has no formal regulation or policy on water replacement due to diminution or contamination from mine subsidence. Illinois also stated that it does not have authority to investigate citizen complaints of water loss caused by underground mining operations conducted after October 24, 1992.

Nevertheless, in the few instances where water loss was part of a citizen complaint, Illinois has investigated and worked with the citizen and company to address allegations of water loss or contamination if attributed to mine subsidence. Illinois has investigated two citizen complaints alleging subsidence-related water supply loss or contamination as result of underground mining operations conducted after October 24, 1992: (1) Complaint No. 1 alleged that a spring fed stream went dry, and the stream served the landowner by watering cattle. The mining may or may not have occurred after October 24, 1992. The spring fed stream crosses both pre- and post-October 24, 1992, mining panels. The coal company immediately provided a trough and trucked water for continued cattle watering. The coal company has since installed waterline to a cattle watering device to maintain the water supply. (2) Complaint No. 2 alleged well water developed odor and different taste as a result of mining adjacent to but not under the well. Illinois sampled the water and found no quality problems that could be attributable to mining. This landowner is also connected to a public water supply in addition to the private well.

On February 3, 1995, Illinois proposed water replacement regulations. Proposed 62 Ill. Adm. Code 1817.121(c)(3) requires the operator to:

Promptly replace any drinking, domestic, or residential water supply from a well or spring in existence prior to the application for a surface coal mining and reclamation operations permit, which has been affected by contamination, diminution, or interruption resulting from underground coal mining operations.

Once passed and a date is established, the application form will be revised appropriately. Illinois' current rulemaking package should be finalized in a year or less. In addition to proposed 62 Ill. Adm. Code 1817.121(c)(3), an inventory of all drinking, domestic and residential water supplies in place at the time of permitting will be necessary to

fully implement section 720(a)(2) of SMCRA. Based on this information, Illinois may require pre- and post-mining monitoring of certain planned subsidence operations. This will be determined on a case by case basis.

By letter dated April 25, 1995, Illinois stated that the approved regulatory program administered by the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Land Reclamation Division (Department) is in compliance with the subsidence-related mandates of the Energy Policy Act (Administrative Record No. IL-1533). Specifically:

Illinois' current regulations codified at 62 Ill. Adm. Code 1817.121(c)(2) require repair or compensation for subsidence-related material damage to any structure. This would include repair of or compensation for damage to water delivery systems such as wells, cisterns and water lines.

On February 3, 1995, the Department submitted a proposed regulatory program amendment to OSM that requires the replacement of drinking, domestic and residential water supplies adversely affected by underground coal mining operations. The Department's proposed amendment mirrors the Energy Policy Act's language regarding water replacement.

The Department has conducted a survey of the six coal companies that conduct planned subsidence coal mining operations in Illinois. This survey has proven that water replacement is rarely an issue in this State. First of all, underground coal mining operations are conducted in thinly populated rural areas; very few residences are ever impacted by planned subsidence operations. Secondly, of the six companies survey, two companies purchase all residences prior to mining, one company avoids residences in its high extraction retreat mining operation, and the other three companies have existing internal policies providing for water replacement should the need arise.

The Department has received only two citizen's complaints involving water replacement issues during the period from October 24, 1992, through the present. The Department thoroughly investigated each complaint and worked with the companies involved to resolve any disputes. One complaint proved to be unfounded. The other complaint was successfully resolved when a waterline was installed. The Department received excellent cooperation from the companies involved during the course of these investigations and is confident that it can effectively resolve any future water replacement issues. However, as previously indicated, the likelihood of

receiving any further complaints regarding this issue is extremely remote.

In summary, the Department is effectively implementing the Energy Policy Act in Illinois. The Department's regulations currently require underground coal mine operators to repair or compensate for subsidence-related damage to structures, as mandated by the Energy Policy Act. In addition, the Department will diligently pursue finalization of the water replacement regulations currently pending with OSM in order to formally render Illinois' coal mine regulatory program no less effective than counterpart Federal regulations. Finally, the Department will continue to conduct thorough investigations of any water replacement complaints that do arise and work with coal mining companies and the public at large to resolve disputes relating to this issue.

Comments. On April 7, 1995, OSM published in the **Federal Register** (60) FR 17734) an opportunity for a public hearing and a request for public comment to assist OSM in making its decision on how the underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements should be implemented in Illinois. The comment period closed on May 8, 1995. Because OSM did not receive a request for one, OSM did not hold a public hearing. OSM did not receive any comments in response to its notice.

Director's Decision. Based on the information provided by Illinois, the Director has decided that initial enforcement of the water replacement requirements in Illinois is not reasonably likely to be required and that implementation will be accomplished through the State program amendment process. On February 3, 1995, Illinois submitted a proposed regulatory program amendment to OSM that requires the replacement of drinking, domestic, and residential water supplies adversely affected by underground coal mining operations. These revisions are intended to make the Illinois regulations consistent with the revised Federal regulations. Twenty-five underground mines produced coal in Illinois since October 24, 1992.

There have been only two citizen complaints concerning water replacement issues and Illinois has investigated them in a thorough and complete manner. Once Illinois has amended its program to be in accordance with the revised SMCRA and Federal regulations, it will enforce its State statutory and regulatory provisions. The Director has decided that initial enforcement of the underground coal mine subsidence

control requirements will be accomplished through State enforcement since Illinois has regulatory provisions in place that correspond to the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.121(c) and has the authority to implement them for all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992.

If circumstances within Illinois change significantly, the Director may reassess this decision. Formal reassessment of this decision would be addressed by **Federal Register** notice.

Dated: July 24, 1995.

Charles E. Sandberg,

Acting Regional Director, Mid-Continent Regional Coordinating Center.

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30 CFR Part 914

Indiana Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of decision.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing its decision on initial enforcement of underground coal mine subsidence control and water replacement requirements in Indiana. Amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) and the implementing Federal regulations require that underground coal mining operations conducted after October 24, 1992: promptly repair or compensate for subsidence-caused material damage to noncommercial buildings and to occupied dwellings and related structures and promptly replace drinking, domestic, and residential water supplies that have been adversely affected by underground coal mining. After consultation with Indiana and consideration of public comments, OSM has decided that initial enforcement in Indiana will be accomplished through joint Indiana and OSM enforcement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 28, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger W. Calhoun, Director, Indianapolis Field Office, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Minton-Capehart Federal Building, 575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 301, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, Telephone: (317) 226-6166.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. The Energy Policy Act

Section 2504 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776

(1992) added new section 720 SMCRA. Section 720(a)(1) requires that all underground coal mining operations promptly repair or compensate for subsidence-caused material damage to noncommercial buildings and to occupied residential dwellings and related structures. Repair of damage includes rehabilitation, restoration, or replacement of the structures identified in section 720(a)(1), and compensation must be provided to the owner in the full amount of the reduction in value of the damaged structures as a result of subsidence. Section 720(a)(2) requires prompt replacement of certain identified water supplies if those supplies have been adversely affected by underground coal mining operations.

These provisions requiring prompt repair or compensation for damage to structures, and prompt replacement of water supplies, went into effect upon passage of the Energy Policy Act on October 24, 1992. As a result, underground coal mine permittees in States with OSM-approved regulatory programs are required to comply with these provisions for operations conducted after October 24, 1992.

B. The Federal Regulations Implementing the Energy Policy Act

On March 31, 1995, OSM promulgated regulations at 30 CFR Part 817 to implement the performance standards of sections 720(a)(1) and (2) of SMCRA (60 FR 16722).

30 CFR 817.121(c)(2) requires in part that:

The permittee must promptly repair, or compensate the owner for, material damage resulting from subsidence caused to any non-commercial building or occupied residential dwelling or structure related thereto that existed at the time of mining. * * * The requirements of this paragraph apply only to subsidence-related damage caused by underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992.

30 CFR 817.41(j) requires in part that:

The permittee must promptly replace any drinking, domestic or residential water supply that is contaminated, diminished or interrupted by underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, if the affected well or spring was in existence before the date the regulatory authority received the permit application for the activities causing the loss, contamination or interruption.

Alternative OSM enforcement decisions. 30 CFR 843.25 provides that by July 31, 1995, OSM will decide, in consultation with each State regulatory authority with an approved program, how enforcement of the new requirements will be accomplished. As discussed in the April 7, 1995, **Federal**

Register (60 FR 17736) and as reiterated below, enforcement could be accomplished through the 30 CFR part 732 State program amendment process, or by State, OSM, or joint State and OSM enforcement of the requirements.

(1) *State program amendment process.* If the State's promulgation of regulatory provisions that are counterpart to 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) is imminent, the number and extent of underground mines that have operated in the State since October 24, 1992, is low, the number of complaints in the State concerning section 720 of SMCRA is low, or the State's investigation of subsidence-related complaints has been thorough and complete so as to assure prompt remedial action, then OSM could decide not to directly enforce the Federal provisions in the State. In this situation, the State would enforce its State statutory and regulatory provisions once it has amended its program to be in accordance with the revised SMCRA and to be consistent with the revised Federal regulations. This program revision process, which is addressed in the Federal regulations at 30 CFR part 732, is commonly referred to as the State program amendment process.

(2) *State enforcement.* If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to all of the requirements of the above-described Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and the State has authority to implement its statutory and regulatory provisions for all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, then the State would enforce its provisions for these operations.

(3) *Interim direct OSM enforcement.* If the State does not have any statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2), then OSM would enforce in their entirety 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) for all underground mining activities conducted in the State after October 24, 1992.

(4) *State and OSM enforcement.* If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to some but not all of the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and the State has authority to implement its provisions for all underground mining activities conducted after October 24, 1992, then the State would enforce its provisions for these operations. OSM would then enforce those provisions of 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) that are not covered by the State provisions for these operations.

If the State has statutory or regulatory provisions in place that correspond to some but not all of the requirements of the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) and if the State's authority to enforce its provisions applies to operations conducted on or after some date later than October 24, 1992, the State would enforce its provisions for these operations on and after the provisions' effective date. OSM would then enforce 30 CFR 817.41(j) and 817.121(c)(2) to the extent the State statutory and regulatory provisions do not include